

POSSIBLE CLAIM TO UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AT BIRTH FOR INDIVIDUALS BORN OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES

If you were born outside of the United States to one or both U.S. citizen parent(s), you might have a derivative claim to U.S. citizenship. Please consult the attached “Table of Transmission Requirements”. A derivative claim to U.S. citizenship depends on the existence of a legal and blood relationship between yourself and your U.S. citizen parent(s). Therefore, if you are an adopted child of your U.S. citizen parent, you do not acquire citizenship automatically upon adoption. However, you may be eligible for citizenship through naturalization, pursuant to the provisions of the Child Citizenship Act 2000 (www.dhs.gov or <http://adoption.state.gov>).

If you are under age 18, refer to the Embassy’s Consular Report of Birth Abroad instructions (<http://london.usembassy.gov>).

If you are age 18 or above and have never been documented as a U.S. citizen by your parent(s), you may proceed to complete the following:

- 1) Application for Passport (Form DS-11)
- 2) Information for Determining Possible Loss of U.S. Citizenship (DS-4079)

It will be necessary to submit the following with your application:

1) Your Birth Certificate

A certified copy of your long-form birth record issued by the appropriate governmental authority, showing your full name, date and place of birth, parents’ information, filing and issue date.

2) Evidence of U.S. Citizenship of the Parent(s)

- a) U.S. Passport
- b) U.S. Naturalization Certificate
If not previously issued one of the above:
- c) U.S. Birth Certificate
- d) Certificate of Citizenship
- e) Consular Report of Birth Abroad

Further evidence may be required to establish that your parent was a U.S. citizen at the time of your birth if his/her claim has not been previously established.

3) Evidence of Parents’ Marriage

Certified copy of your parents’ marriage certificate issued by the appropriate governmental authority. Religious records are not acceptable.

4) Evidence of Termination of your Parents’ Previous Marriages

Certified copy of divorce/death certificate etc.

5) Evidence of Physical Presence in the United States of U.S. Citizen Parent(s)

Documentary evidence of periods of physical presence in the United States of your U.S. citizen parent(s) prior to your birth, including periods of physical presence outside the United States when the parent served in the U.S. armed forces or employed by other U.S. government agencies (if applicable). Please

consult the “Table of Transmission Requirements” for physical presence requirements applicable at the time of your birth.

6) Your Identifying Documents

Current foreign passport. It may also be necessary for your mother/father/brother or sister to accompany you to the Embassy to identify you. If your parents’ or siblings are deceased, you should submit a progression of identifying documents of yourself from childhood to the present (e.g. medical records, baptism certificate, school yearbooks, student I.D. card, old passports, old driver’s license, etc).

7) Evidence of Change of Name

If you and/or your parent’s have changed names through marriage or court order, submit an original or certified copy of the verifying documents.

8) Evidence of Parentage and/or Legitimation

Credible and substantial evidence of blood relationship between yourself and your U.S. parent(s) must be submitted with your application. If you were born out-of-wedlock, please consult the attached “Table of Transmission Requirements” for the legitimation laws that may be applicable at the time of your birth.

9) Affidavit of Parentage Completed and Signed by your U.S. Citizen Parent(s)

Your U.S. citizen parent should accompany you to the Embassy to sign the affidavit under oath. If your parent is in the United States, the affidavit can be signed before a notary public. The affidavit must be accompanied by a notarized copy of your parent’s passport or driver’s license.

10) If Born Out-of-Wedlock to a U.S. Citizen Father (see “Table of Transmission Requirements”)

Your mother will be required to complete an “Affidavit from Mother to Establish Paternity of Child” before our Consular Officer. This affidavit does not establish paternity. She will be required to exhibit her foreign passport. If your claim to U.S. citizenship falls under Section 201(i) of the Nationality Act (born out-of-wedlock to a U.S. citizen father between January 13, 1941 and December 24, 1952), you will be required to submit your father’s Honorable Discharge papers as well as sworn statements from mother’s and father’s family regarding the circumstances surrounding your birth. Family photographs, particularly those that show a resemblance to your father’s family, should also be submitted.

11) Fee

The passport fee is \$100. We accept cash, dollars or sterling. We also accept Mastercard, Visa, American Express, Diner’s Club and Discover credit cards.

Please note: Certain applications may require additional documents/evidence and procedures to process.

If you believe that you qualify for derivative citizenship, please make an appointment by calling 020-7499-9000, ext 2577 or 2572.

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/86757.pdf>

Tables Of Transmission Requirements Over Time For Citizenship For Certain Individuals Born Abroad

BIRTH ABROAD TO TWO U.S. CITIZEN PARENTS, MARRIED

Date of Birth	Transmission Requirements	Reference	Reference
Before noon EST May 24, 1934	One parent resided in the U.S.	Sec. 1993 Revised Statutes (RS) Sec. 301(h) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416	7 FAM 1135.1; 1135.2
Noon EST May 24, 1934 and prior to Jan. 13, 1941	One parent resided in the U.S.	Sec. 1993, RS as amended by Act of 5/24/34.	7 FAM 1135.6-1
Jan. 13, 1941 and prior to Dec. 24, 1952	One parent resided in the U.S. or possession	Sec. 201(c) NA	7 FAM 1134.2(c); 1134.3-1c; 1134.3-2
On or after Dec. 24, 1952	One parent resided in the United States or possession	Sec. 301(a)(3), now 301(c) INA	7 FAM 1134.3-1c; 1133.3-1a

Notes:

- In all cases residence must take place **prior** to the child's birth.
- The law does not define how long residence must be.
- Children born to two U.S. citizen parents never had retention requirements.

CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK TO U.S. CITIZEN MOTHER

Date of Birth	Transmission Requirements	Reference	Reference
Before noon EST May 24, 1934	Mother resided in the U.S. or possession prior to child's birth; child not legitimated by alien father before Jan. 13, 1941.	Sec. 205, Paragraph 2, NA	7 FAM 1135.3-2; 1134.5-4
Noon EST May 24, 1934 and prior to Jan. 13, 1941	Mother resided in U.S. or possession prior to the child's birth.	Sec. 1993, RS as amended by Act of 5/24/34; Sec. 205, Para 2, NA	7 FAM 1135.7-2; 1134.5-4
Jan 13, 1941 and prior to Dec. 24, 1952	Mother resided in U.S. or possession prior to child's birth	Sec. 205, Paragraph 2, NA	7 FAM 1134.5-4
On or after Dec 24, 1952	Mother physically present in U.S. or possession continuously 12 months prior to child's birth	Sect 309 (c), INA	7 FAM 1133.4-3

Note:

- Children born out of wedlock to a U.S. citizen mother never had retention requirements.

BIRTH ABROAD TO U.S. CITIZEN PARENT AND ALIEN PARENT, MARRIED

Date of Birth	Transmission Requirements	Reference	Retention Requirements	Reference
Before noon EST May 24, 1934	Either U.S. citizen father or mother could transmit. U.S. citizen parent resided in U.S. before child's birth	Sec. 1993, Revised Statutes (RS) 7 FAM 1135 Sec. 301(h) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416	None	
Noon EST May 24, 1934 and prior to Jan. 13, 1941	Either U.S. citizen father or mother could transmit. U.S. citizen parent resided in U.S. before child's birth	Sec. 1993, RS as amended in 1934 7 FAM 1135.6	Persons failing to fulfill below requirements may have citizenship restored upon taking oath of allegiance: (1) 5 years of residence between ages 13-21 if begun before Dec. 24, 1952; or (2) 2 years continuous physical presence between the ages 14-28;* or (3) 5 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28 if begun before Oct. 27, 1972** (4) None if parent employed certain occupation*** (5) None if alien parent naturalized and child began to reside permanently in U.S. while under age 18	Sec. 324(d)(1) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416 (1) Sec. 201 (g) & (h) NA; 7FAM 1134.6 (2) Former Sec. 301(b), (c) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-3, 5-4 (3) Former Sec. 301(b), (d) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-2b; 1133.5-3; 1133.5-9 (4) Sec. 201(g) NA; 7 FAM 1134.6 (5) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-6; 1133.5-11
Jan 13, 1941 and prior to Dec. 24, 1952	Citizen parent resided in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, five of which after the age of 16	201(g) NA; 7 FAM 1134.2; 1134.3	Persons failing to fulfill below requirements may have citizenship restored upon taking oath of allegiance: (1) 2 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28*; or (2) 5 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28	Sec. 324(d)(1) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416 (1) Former Sec. 301(b), (c) INA; 7 FAM 1134.6 (2) Former Sec. 301(b), (c) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-

			<p>if begun before Oct 27, 1972**</p> <p>(3) None if parent employed certain occupation***</p> <p>(4) None if child born on or after Oct. 10, 1952</p> <p>(5) None if alien parent naturalized and child began to reside permanently in U.S. while under age 18</p>	<p>2(b); 1133.5-3; 1133.5-9</p> <p>(3) 201(g) NA; 7 FAM 1134.6-2</p> <p>(4) P.L. 95-432; 7 FAM 1133.5-13</p> <p>(5) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-6; 1133.5-11</p>
Jan 13, 1941 and prior to Dec. 24, 1952	Citizen parent in U.S. Military Dec. 7, 1941 – Dec. 31, 1946 and resided in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, five of which after age 12.	201(i) NA; 7 FAM 1134.2; 1134.4a, 1134.4e	<p>Persons failing to fulfill below requirements may have citizenship restored upon taking oath of allegiance:</p> <p>(1) 2 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28*;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(2) 5 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28 if begun before Oct. 27, 1972**</p> <p>(3) None if child born on or after Oct. 10, 1952</p> <p>(4) None if alien parent naturalize and child began to reside permanently in U.S. while under age 18</p>	<p>Sec. 324(d)(1) INA</p> <p>§ 101 P.L. 103-416</p> <p>(1) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1134.4(e); 1133.5</p> <p>(2) Former Sec. 301(b), (d) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-1a; 1133.5-2; 1133.5-8</p> <p>(3) P.L. 95-432; 7 FAM 1134.2,3</p> <p>(4) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-6; 1133.5-11</p>

Notes:

*Absences of less than 60 days in aggregate during 2 year period does not break continuity.

**Absences of less than one year in aggregate during 5 year period do not break continuity.

***U.S. Government, American educational, scientific, philanthropic, religious, commercial, or financial organization or an International Agency in which the U.S. takes part.

Note: Residence or physical presence of parent must take place **before** child's birth.

BIRTH ABROAD TO U.S. CITIZEN PARENT AND ALIEN PARENT, MARRIED (continued)

Date of Birth	Transmission Requirements	Reference	Retention Requirements	Reference
Jan. 13, 1941 and prior to Dec. 24, 1952	Citizen parent in U.S. Military Jan. 1, 1947 – Dec. 24, 1952 and resided in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, five of which after age 14, and who did not qualify under either provision above.	Sec. 301(a)(7), now 301(g) INA; 7 FAM 1134.4f	Persons failing to fulfill below requirements may have citizenship restored upon taking oath of allegiance: (1) 2 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28*; or (2) 5 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28 if begun before Oct. 27, 1972** (3) None if child born on or after Oct. 10, 1952 (4) None if alien parent naturalized and child began to reside permanently in U.S. while under age 18	Sec. 324(d)(1) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416 (1) Former Sec. 301(b), (d) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5 (2) Former Sec. 301(b), (d) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-1a; 1133.5-2; 1133.5-8 (3) P.L. 95-432; 7 FAM 1133.5-13 (4) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-6; 1133.5-11
Dec. 24, 1952 and prior to Nov. 14, 1986	Citizen parent physically present in U.S. or possession 10 year prior to child's birth, five of which after age 14.*	Sec. 301(a)(7), now Sec. 301(g) INA; 7 FAM 1133.2-1; 1133.3-1c	None	
On or after Nov. 14, 1986	Citizen parent physically present in U.S. or possession 5 years prior to child's birth, two of which after the age 14. *	301(g) INA; P.L. 99-653; P.L. 100-525	None	

Notes:

*Honorable U.S. military service, employment with U.S. Government or intergovernmental international organization, or as a dependent unmarried son or daughter and member of the household of a parent in such service or employment, may be included.

CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK TO U.S. CITIZEN FATHER AND ALIEN MOTHER

Date of Birth	Transmission and Legal Relationship Requirements	Reference	Retention Requirements	Reference
Before Noon EST May 24, 1934	Legitimated under law of father's U.S. or foreign domicile. Father resided in U.S. before child's birth.	Sec. 1993 Revised Statutes (RS); 7 FAM 1135.3-1	None	
Noon EST May 24, 1934 and prior to Jan. 13, 1941	Legitimated under law of father's U.S. or foreign domicile. Father resided in U.S. before child's birth.	Sec. 1993, RS as amended in 1934; 7 FAM 1135.7-1	Persons failing to fulfill below requirements may have citizenship restored upon taking oath of allegiance: (1) 5 years of residence between ages 13-21 if begun before Dec. 24, 1952; or (2) 2 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28;* or (3) 5 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28 if begun before Oct. 27, 1972** (4) None if parent employed certain occupation*** (5) None if alien parent naturalized and child began to reside permanently in U.S. while under age 18	Sec. 324(d)(1) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416 (1) Sec. 201(g) & (h) NA; 7 FAM 1134.6 (2) Former Sec. 301(b), (c) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-3, 5-4 (3) Former Sec. 301(b), (d) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-2b; 1133.5-3; 1133.5-9 (4) Sec. 201(g) NA; 7 FAM 1134.6 (5) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-6; 1133.5-11
Jan. 13, 1941 and prior to Dec. 24, 1952	(1)(A) Father physically present in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, 5 of which after the age of 14. Honorable U.S. military service, employment with U.S. Government or Intergovernmental organization, or as dependent unmarried son or daughter and member of the household of a parent in such service or	301(a)(7) INA now Sec. 301(g)	Persons failing to fulfill below requirements may have citizenship restored upon taking oath of allegiance: (1) 2 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-28*; or (2) 5 years continuous physical presence between ages 14-	Sec. 324(d)(1) INA § 101 P.L. 103-416 (1) Former Sec. 301(b), (c) INA; 7 FAM 1134.6 (2) Former Sec. 301(b), (c) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-2(b);

	<p>employment may be included; and</p> <p>(B) Paternity established before age 21 by the legitimation law of father's or child's residence/domicile; OR</p> <p>(2)(A) Father resided in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, five of which after the age of 16 years; and</p> <p>(B) Paternity established during minority by legitimation or court adjudication before Dec. 24, 1952</p>	<p>Sec. 309(b) INA</p> <p>Sec. 201(g) NA</p> <p>Sec. 205 NA</p>	<p>28 if begun before Oct. 27, 1972**</p> <p>(3) None if parent employed certain occupation ***</p> <p>(4) None if child born on or after Oct. 10, 1952</p> <p>(5) None if alien parent naturalized and child began to reside permanently in U.S. while under age 18</p>	<p>1133.5-3; 1133.5-9</p> <p>(3) 201(g) NA; 7 FAM 1134.6-2</p> <p>(4) P.L. 95-432; 7 FAM 1133.5-13</p> <p>(5) Former Sec. 301(b) INA; 7 FAM 1133.5-6; 1133.5-11</p>
Dec. 24, 1952 and prior to Nov. 14, 1968	<p>(1) Father physically present in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, five of which after age 14. Honorable U.S. military service, employment with U.S. Government or intergovernmental international organization, or as dependent unmarried son or daughter and member of the household of a parent in such service or employment, may be included; and</p> <p>(2) Paternity established under age 21 by the legitimation law of father's or child's residence/domicile.</p>	<p>301(a)(7) INA now Sec. 301(g)</p> <p>Sec. 309(a) INA as originally enacted</p>	None	
After Nov. 14, 1968 up to or before Nov. 14, 1971	<p>(1)(A) Father physically present in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, 5 of which after the age of 14. Honorable U.S. military service, employment with U.S. Government or intergovernmental international organization, or as</p>	<p>301(a)(7) INA now Sec. 301(g)</p>	None	

	<p>dependent unmarried son or daughter and member of the household of a parent in such service or employment, may be included; and</p> <p>(2)(A) Blood Relationship established between father and child, father a U.S. citizen at time of child's birth, father (unless deceased) agrees in writing to support child until 18 years and while child is under 18 years (i) child is legitimated, (ii) father acknowledges paternity, or (iii) paternity established by court adjudication;</p> <p>or</p> <p>(B) Paternity established before age 21 by the legitimation law of father's or child's residence/domicile</p>	<p>Sec. 309(a) INA as amended Nov. 14, 1986; 102 Stat. 2619</p> <p>Sec. 309(a) INA as originally enacted</p>		
After Nov. 14, 1971 and before Nov. 14, 1986	<p>(1) Father physically present in U.S. or possession 10 years prior to child's birth, 5 of which after the age of 14. Honorable U.S. military service, employment with U.S. Government or intergovernmental international organization, or as dependent unmarried son or daughter and member of the household of a parent in such service or employment, may be included; and</p> <p>(2) Blood relationship established between father and child, father a U.S. citizen at time of child's birth, father</p>	<p>301(a)(7) INA now Sec. 301(g)</p> <p>Sec. 309(a) INA as amended Nov. 14, 1986; 102 Stat. 2619</p>	None	

	(unless deceased) agrees in writing to support child until 18 years and while child is under 18 years (i) child is legitimated, (ii) father acknowledges paternity, or (iii) paternity established by court adjudication.			
On or after Nov. 14, 1986	<p>(1) Father physically present in U.S. possession 5 years prior to child's birth, 2 of which after the age of 14. Honorable U.S. military service, employment with U.S. Government or intergovernmental international organization, or as dependent unmarried son or daughter and member of the household of a parent in such service or employment, may be included; and</p> <p>(2) Blood relationship established between father and child, father a U.S. citizen at time of child's birth, father (unless deceased) agrees in writing to support child until 18 years and while child is under 18 years (i) child is legitimated, (ii) father acknowledges paternity, or (iii) paternity established by court adjudication.</p>	<p>301(a)(7) INA now Sec. 301(g)</p> <p>Sec. 309(a) INA as amended Nov. 14, 1986, 102 Stat. 2619</p>	None	

7 FAM 1133 EXHIBIT 1133.4-2A
CHILD BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK TO A U.S. CITIZEN FATHER
AND ALIEN MOTHER: DETERMINING WHETHER TO USE
OLD 309(A) OR NEW 309(A) INA

(TL:CON-68; 04-01-1998)

Date of Birth	Applicable Statute	Age by which "Legitimation" Must Occur	Date by which "Legitimation" Must Occur	Statement of Support Required
On or before 11/14/68	Old Section 309(a)	21	11/14/89	No
After 11/14/68 and	Old Section 309(a)	21	11/14/92	No
On or before 11/14/71	New Section 309(a)	18	11/14/89	Yes
After 11/14/71 and	Old Section 309(a)	15	11/14/86	No
Before 11/14/86	New Section 309(a)	18	11/14/04	Yes

On or After 11/14/86	New Section 309(a)	18	None	Yes
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NOTE: The term "LEGITIMATION" in the headings refers only to the statutory procedure required to establish the relationship between the U.S. citizen father and his child for purposes of acquiring citizenship.

SUMMARY OF THE LEGITIMATION LAWS OF THE STATES OF THE UNITED STATES (as of 10/18/93)

INTRODUCTION

The Bureau of Consular Affairs compiled the following information on state laws relating to legitimation as understood by the Department as of October 18, 1993. It is not definitive and cannot substitute for actual reference to the laws in question when necessary. The subject of legitimation is not an easy area of the law to research. Even if the respective state codes were readily available, state laws on this topic often are not well indexed or cross-referenced. Moreover, statutes relating to legitimation can be scattered in chapters pertaining to minors, estates, marriage, and divorce.

The varying terminology employed by individual state codes also can render this subject difficult. A child born out of wedlock may be referred to in statute as "illegitimate" or, in older statutes, a "bastard." Similarly, a child who has been legitimated may be called "acknowledged" or "recognized." Many states, particularly those which subscribe to the Uniform Parentage Act, simply refer to the establishment of the parent child relationship, a concept intended to be synonymous with legitimation as that term traditionally has been used.

Since the 1993, state laws governing the legitimation of children have undergone many changes. Most of these changes can be read as "liberalizing" the laws that result in a child being placed in a position identical, or substantially identical, to that of a child born in wedlock. In this context, "liberalization" means making less stringent the requirements for legitimation or providing additional means by which legitimation can be accomplished.

While the laws of every state are different, there are some major similarities. The laws of every state declare that the subsequent intermarriage of a child's natural (biological) parents serves to legitimate the child. A few states impose conditions in this regard. Further, the laws of every state make legitimate the child of a void marriage with a few states adding conditions. A number of states have enacted statutes that categorically declare that the existence of a biological relationship between a father and his child in and of itself establishes a legal relationship between the two, without regard to the marital status of the parents. Finally, almost every state provides means by which a child can be legitimated in the absence of a marriage of the parents. A post should contact CA/OCS/PRI if it has questions about the application of these statutes to an individual case. CA/OCS/PRI can attempt to confirm the current provision of the law of the state in question, if necessary. This is particularly important to do if the post is otherwise prepared to conclude that a citizenship claim of a child born out wedlock should be denied on the grounds that a statute does not serve to legitimate a child.

Please note that the effective date of each statute listed is enclosed in parentheses at the end of the item.

I. IS A CHILD LEGITIMATED BY THE SUBSEQUENT INTERMARRIAGE OF ITS PARENTS?

1. ALABAMA - Yes, if child is recognized by natural father. Section 26-11-1 of Alabama Code. (1993)
2. ALASKA - Yes. Section 25.20.050 of Alaska Statutes (1993)
3. ARIZONA - Yes. Section 8-601 of Arizona Revised Statutes. (1992)
4. ARKANSAS - Yes. Section 28-9-209 of the Arkansas Statutes. (1992)

5. CALIFORNIA - Yes, if in addition to the marriage the father: (1) Consents to being named as the father on the child's birth certificate or (2) Is obligated to support the child under a voluntary written promise or by court order. Section 7004(a)(3) of California Civil Code. (1992)
6. COLORADO - Yes. Section 19-4-103 and 19-4-105 of Colorado Revised Statutes.(1992)
7. CONNECTICUT - Yes. Section 45a-438(b)(1) of Connecticut General Statutes. (1992)
8. DELAWARE - Yes. Section 1301 of Title 13 of Delaware Code. (1988)
9. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Yes. Sections 16-907 and 16-908 Code of District of Columbia. (1993)
10. FLORIDA - Yes. Section 742.091 of Florida Statutes. (1992)
11. GEORGIA - Yes, if the father recognizes the child as his. Section 19-7-20 of Code of Georgia. (1993)
12. HAWAII - Yes. Sections 338-21 and 584-2 of Hawaii Revised Statutes. (1991)
13. IDAHO - Yes. Section 32-1006 of Idaho Code. (1992)
14. ILLINOIS - Yes. Chapter 40, Sections 2502 and 2505 of Illinois Revised Statutes. (1993)
15. INDIANA - Yes, if putative father marries the mother of the child and acknowledges the child to be his own. Section 29-1-2-7 of the Indiana Statutes. (1992)
16. IOWA - Yes. Section 595.18 of Code of Iowa. (1993)
17. KANSAS - Yes. Sections 38-1112 and 38-1114 of Kansas Revised Statutes. (1990)
18. KENTUCKY - Yes, if the natural parents participated in a marriage ceremony before or after the birth of the child, even though the attempted marriage is void. Section 391.105 of Kentucky Revised Statutes. (1989)
19. LOUISIANA - Yes, when the child has been formally or informally acknowledged by both parents, whether before or after the marriage. Article 198 of Louisiana Civil Code. (1992)
20. MAINE - Yes. Title 18-A Section 2-109(2)(1) of Maine Revised Statutes. (1992)
21. MARYLAND - Yes, if the father has acknowledged himself, orally or in writing, to be the father. Section 1-208 of Estates and Trusts Code of Maryland. (1993)
22. MASSACHUSETTS - Yes, if acknowledged by father or ordered by court. Chapter 190, Section 7 of Massachusetts General Laws. (1992)
23. MICHIGAN - Yes. Sections 27.5111 and 25.107 of Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated. (1991)
24. MINNESOTA - Yes. Section 257.55 and 257.52 of Minnesota Statutes. (1992)
25. MISSISSIPPI - Yes. An illegitimate child is legitimated if the natural father marries the natural mother and acknowledges the child. Section 93-17-1 of Mississippi Code. (1991)
26. MISSOURI - Yes. If father acknowledges that child is his. Section 474.070 of Missouri Revised Statutes. (1992)
27. MONTANA - Yes. Section 40-6-203 of Montana Code. (1989)
28. NEBRASKA - Yes. Section 43.1409 of Revised Statutes of Nebraska. (1991)
29. NEVADA - Yes. Section 122.140 of Nevada Revised Statutes. (1992)
30. NEW HAMPSHIRE - Yes. Section 457.42 of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated. (1989)
31. NEW JERSEY - Yes. Sections 9:17-39, 9:17-40 and 9:17-43 of Revised Statues of New Jersey (1992)

32. NEW MEXICO - Yes. Section 45-2-109 of New Mexico Statutes. (1992)
33. NEW YORK - Yes. Article 3, Section 24 of Consolidated Laws of New York. (1992)
34. NORTH CAROLINA - Yes. Section 49-12 General Statutes of North Carolina. (1989)
35. NORTH DAKOTA - Yes. Section 14-09-02 of North Dakota Century Code. (1989)
36. OHIO - Yes. Section 3111.03 of Ohio Revised Code. (1992)
37. OKLAHOMA - Yes. Title 10 Section 2 of Oklahoma Statutes Annotated. (1992)
38. OREGON - Yes. Section 109.070(3) to be read in combination with Section 109.060 of Oregon Revised Statutes. (1991)
39. PENNSYLVANIA - Yes. Pa.C.S.A. 20 Sec. 2107 and 23 Pa.C.S.A. Sec. 5101 of Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated. (1992)
40. RHODE ISLAND - Yes. Section 33-1-8 of General Laws of Rhode Island. (1992)
41. SOUTH CAROLINA - Yes. Section 20-1-60 of Code of Laws of South Carolina. (1990)
42. SOUTH DAKOTA - Yes. Section 29-1-15.1 of South Dakota Codified Laws. (1992)
43. TENNESSEE - Yes. Section 36-2-207 of Tennessee Code Annotated. (1992)
44. TEXAS - Yes. Title 2, Section 12.01 and 12.02 of Texas Code Annotated. (1992)
45. UTAH - Yes. Section 75-2-109(2)(a) of Utah Code Annotated. (1992)
46. VERMONT - Yes, if the child is recognized by the father. Title 14 Section 554 of Vermont Statutes Annotated. (1993)
47. VIRGINIA - Yes. Section 20-31.1 of Code of Virginia (1992)
48. WASHINGTON - Yes. Section 26.26.040(c) of the Revised Code of Washington. (1992)
49. WEST VIRGINIA - Yes. Section 42-1-6 of Michie's West Virginia Code. (1989)
50. WISCONSIN - Yes. Section 767.60 of Wisconsin Statutes (1992)
51. WYOMING - Yes, if in addition to the marriage, the father is obligated to support the child under a written voluntary promise or by court. Section 14-2-102 and 14-2-101 Wyoming Statutes. (1993)

TERRITORIES

1. GUAM - Yes. Title II, Chapter 1, Section 215. Guam Civil Code. (1970)
2. PUERTO RICO - Yes. Title 31, Section 442, Puerto Rico Civil Code. (1988)
3. VIRGIN ISLANDS - Yes. Title 16, Section 461 of Virgin Islands Code Annotated. (1993)

II. IS ISSUE OF A VOID MARRIAGE LEGITIMATE?

1. ALABAMA - Yes. Section 26-17-3 & 5 of Alabama Code. (1993)
2. ALASKA - Yes. Section 25.05.050 and 25.05.051 Alaska Statutes. (1992)
3. ARIZONA - Yes. Section 8-601 of Arizona Revised Statutes. (1992)
4. ARKANSAS - Yes. Section 28-9-209 of Arkansas Statutes (1992)
5. CALIFORNIA - Yes. Section 7001 and 7004 of California Civil Code. (1992)
6. COLORADO - Yes. Section 19-4-103 and 19-4-105 of Colorado Revised Statutes. (1992)
7. CONNECTICUT - Yes. Section 46b-60 of Connecticut Statutes. (1993)
8. DELAWARE - Yes. Title 13, Section 105 of Delaware Code. (1992)

9. DISTRICT OF COLOMBIA - Yes. A child born in or out of wedlock is the legitimate child of mother and father and is legitimate relative of their relatives by blood or adoption. 16-908 of the D.C. Code. (1993)
10. FLORIDA - Yes. Section 732.108(2)(a) of Florida Statutes. (1992)
11. GEORGIA - Yes. Section 19-5-15 of the Code of Georgia. (1993)
12. HAWAII – Yes. Section 580-27 of Hawaii Revised Statutes. (1991)
13. IDAHO - Yes, if marriage is void for any reason other than for fraud whereby the wife is pregnant with the child of a man other than her husband. Section 32-503 of Idaho Code. (1992)
14. ILLINOIS - Yes. Chapter 40, Section 303 of Illinois Revised Statutes. (1992)
15. INDIANA - Yes, Sections 31-7-8-5 of Indiana Statutes. (1992)
16. IOWA - Yes. Section 598.31 of Code of Iowa. (1993)
17. KANSAS - Yes. Section 38-1113 and 38-1114 of Kansas Statutes Annotated. (1990)
18. KENTUCKY - Yes. Section 391.100 of Kentucky Revised Statutes. (1989)
19. LOUISIANA - Yes, except in cases of incest. Article 198 of Louisiana Civil Code. (1992)
20. MAINE - Yes. Title 19, Section 633 of Maine Revised Statutes. (1992)
21. MARYLAND - Yes. Section 1-206 of Estates and Trusts Code of Maryland. (1993)
22. MASSACHUSETTS - Yes. Chapter 207, Sections 14-17. Annotated Laws of Massachusetts. (1992)
23. MICHIGAN - Yes, Section 25.108 and 25.109 of Michigan Statutes Annotated. (1991)
24. MINNESOTA - Yes. Section 257.54 and 257.54 of Minnesota Statutes. (1992)
25. MISSISSIPPI - Yes. See Section 93-7-5 of Mississippi Code. (1992)
26. MISSOURI - Yes. Section 474.080 of Missouri Statutes. (1992)
27. MONTANA - Yes. Sections 40-6-104 and 40-6-105 of Montana Code Annotated. (1989)
28. NEBRASKA - Yes. Section 42-377 of Revised Statutes of Nebraska. (1991)
29. NEVADA - Yes. Section 125.410 of Nevada Revised Statutes. (1992)
30. NEW HAMPSHIRE - Yes, child considered legitimate unless court explicitly states otherwise. Section 458.23 of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated. (1989)
31. NEW JERSEY - Yes. Section 9:17-40 of Revised Statutes of New Jersey. (1992)
32. NEW MEXICO - Yes. Section 45-2-109(B)(1) of New Mexico Statutes. (1992)
33. NEW YORK - Yes. Article 3, Section 24, Note 6 of Consolidated Laws of New York. (1992)
34. NORTH CAROLINA - Yes. Section 50-11.1 of North Carolina General Statutes. (1989)
35. NORTH DAKOTA - Yes. Section 14-04-03 of North Dakota Code. (1989)
36. OHIO - Yes. Sections 3111.02 and 3111.03 of Ohio Revised Code. (1992)
37. OKLAHOMA - Yes. Title 10 Section 1.2 of Oklahoma Statutes. (1992)
38. OREGON - Yes. Sections 106.190 and 106.210 of Oregon Revised Statutes. (1991)
39. PENNSYLVANIA - Yes. Section 23 Pa.C.S.A., section 5102 of Purdon's Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated.(1992)
40. RHODE ISLAND - Yes. Section 15-8-3 of General Laws of Rhode Island. (1992)

41. SOUTH CAROLINA - Yes. Section 20-1-80 and 20-1-90 of Code of Laws of South Carolina.
42. SOUTH DAKOTA - Yes. Section 25-3-3 of South Dakota Codified Laws. (1992)
43. TENNESSEE - Yes, if the father recognizes the child as his. Section 36-2-207 of Tennessee Code Annotated. (1992)
44. TEXAS - Yes. Title 2, Section 12.01 and 12.02 of Texas Code Annotated. (1992)
45. UTAH - Yes. Section 30-1-17.2 of Utah Code Annotated. (1992)
46. VERMONT - Yes. Title 15, Section 520 of Vermont Statutes Annotated. (1993)
47. VIRGINIA - Yes. Section 20-31.1 of Code of Virginia. (1992)
48. WASHINGTON - Yes. Section 26.26.030 and 26.26.040. (1992)
49. WEST VIRGINIA - Yes. Section 42-1-7 of West Virginia Code. (1992)
50. WISCONSIN - Yes. Section 767.60 of Wisconsin Statutes. (1992)
51. WYOMING - Yes. Sections 14-2-101 and 14-2-102 of Wyoming Statutes. (1989)

TERRITORIES

1. GUAM - Yes. Article I, Section 84 of Guam Civil Code. (1970)
2. PUERTO RICO - Yes. Title 31, Section 412a. Puerto Rico Civil Code. (1988)
3. VIRGIN ISLANDS - Yes. Title 16, Section 461 of Virgin Islands Code Annotated. (1993)

III. CAN A CHILD BE LEGITIMATED IN A MANNER NOT INVOLVING THE INTERMARRIAGE OF THE NATURAL PARENTS?

1. ALABAMA - Yes, by the father (1) making a declaration in writing (2) attested to by 2 witnesses (3) setting forth the name, sex, supposed age, and name of the mother and (4) recognizing that it is his child. Section 26-11-2 of Alabama Code or if the father admits a paternity complaint or is found to be the father. (1993)
2. ALASKA - Yes, if putative parent acknowledges being a parent of the child in writing. Section 25.20.050(a)(2) of Alaska Statutes. (1993)
3. ARIZONA - Yes, Arizona law states that every child is the legitimate child of its natural parents and entitled as such to support and education as if born in lawful wedlock. Thus, if satisfied as to paternity, the child may be regarded as a legitimate child of the natural father under Arizona law. Section 8-601 of Arizona Statutes. (1992)
4. ARKANSAS - No. Section 28-9-209 of Arkansas Statutes.
5. CALIFORNIA - Yes, if father receives the child into his home as well as openly holds it out as his own. Section 7004(a)(4) of California Civil Code. (1992)
6. COLORADO - Yes, if while the child is a minor, the father receives the child into his home and openly holds the child as his natural child. Section 19-4-105 of Colorado Revised Statutes. (1992)
7. CONNECTICUT - Yes, by written affirmation of paternity by father; or by court decree. Section 45(a)-438 of Connecticut Code. (1993)
8. DELAWARE - Yes, by acknowledgement of parentage in writing by either parent and filed in Prothonotary's office in any county in the State. Title 13, Sec. 1301 of Delaware Code. (1988)
9. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA - Yes. Sections 16-907 and 16-908 Code of District of Columbia, as amended on April 7, 1977. (1993)
10. FLORIDA - Yes. Paternity may be acknowledged in writing thereby legitimizing a child born out-

of-wedlock. Section 732-108 of Florida Statutes. (1992)

11. GEORGIA - Yes, if father does so by petitioning superior court in county of his residence setting forth child's name, age, sex and the name of the mother. Section 19-7-22 of the Code of Georgia. (1993)
12. HAWAII - Yes, if father and mother acknowledges paternity in writing. Sections 584-2 and 338-21(a)(2) of Hawaii Revised Statutes. (1991)
13. IDAHO - Yes, if father (1) acknowledges child as his and (2) receives it into his family as such, with the consent of his wife if he is married. Section 16-1510 of Idaho Code. (1992)
14. ILLINOIS - Yes. Parent child relationship is not dependent on marriage. Chapter 40, Sections 2502 and 2503 of Illinois Revised Statutes. (1992)
15. INDIANA - Yes, if paternity of child has been established by law during father's life-time. Section 29-1-2-7 of the Indiana Statutes. (1992)
16. IOWA - Yes, by adoption. Sections 600.4 and 600.13 of Code of Iowa. (1993)
17. KANSAS - Yes, if the father notoriously or in writing recognizes his paternity of the child. Section 38-1114 (4) of Kansas Statutes Annotated. (1990)
18. KENTUCKY - Yes. A child adopted by a natural father is considered the natural child of the adopting parents the same as if born of their bodies. Sections 199.470 and 199.520 of Kentucky Revised Statutes. (1989)
19. LOUISIANA - Yes, a child may be legitimated by notarial act. Art. 200 of Louisiana Civil Code. (1992)
20. MAINE - Yes, if (1) the father adopts the child into his family. Under Title 18-A Section 2-109(ii) of Maine Revised Statutes or (2) the father acknowledges that he is the father of the child before a notary public or justice of the peace or (3) there is an adjudication to this effect before a court or (4) by a court after the father's death on the basis of clear and convincing evidence. Title 18-A Section 2-109(2) (iii) of Maine Revised Statutes. (1992)
21. MARYLAND - Yes, if father (1) has acknowledged himself to be father in writing or (2) has openly and notoriously recognized the child as his or (3) has been found to be the father after judicial paternity proceedings. Section 1-208 of Estates & Trusts Code of Maryland (several Maryland court decisions have said this constitutes legitimation for all purposes.) (1993)
22. MASSACHUSETTS - No. An illegitimate child can be acknowledged but this does not legitimate. Chapter 190 Sec. 7 of Annotated Laws of Massachusetts. (1992)
23. MICHIGAN - Yes. Section 25.107 of Michigan Compiled Laws Annotated. (1991)
24. MINNESOTA - Yes, if while the child is a minor the father receives the child into his home and openly holds out the child as his own. Section 257.52 and 257.55 of Minnesota Statutes. (1992)
25. MISSISSIPPI - Yes, but only by specific decree of Chancery Court. Section 93-17-1 of Mississippi Code. (1991)
26. MISSOURI - Yes, when paternity is established and the father has openly treated the child as his and has not refused to support the child. Section 474.060 of Missouri Statutes. (1992)
27. MONTANA - Yes, if (1) the father while the child is a minor receives the child into his home and openly holds it out as his own or (2) acknowledges the child in a writing filed with the department of health provided the child's mother does not dispute the acknowledgement within a reasonable time. Sections 40-6-102 and 40-6-105 of Montana Code Annotated. (1989)
28. NEBRASKA - No. Although a child's paternity can be acknowledged in writing or by providing

support, paternity does not appear to be tantamount to legitimacy. Section 13-1409 of Revised Statutes of Nebraska. (1991)

29. NEVADA - Yes, if the father (1) while the child is a minor receives it into his home and openly holds it out as his own or (2) acknowledges the child in a writing filed with the registrar of vital statistics. Sections 126.031 and 126.051 of Nevada Revised Statutes. (1992)
30. NEW HAMPSHIRE - Yes, but only if a court in New Hampshire where the father resides grants a petition legitimating the child in all respects. Section 460.29 of New Hampshire Revised Statutes Annotated. (1989)
31. NEW JERSEY - Yes, by judicial proceedings to establish paternity; under laws of probate; or by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state. Section 9:17 et seq. of Revised Statutes of New Jersey. (1992)
32. NEW MEXICO - Yes, if the father has signed an instrument in writing which on its face is for the purpose of recognizing the child as his heir and such writing is accompanied by proof of "general and notorious recognition" by the father. See 45-2-109 B. (2) of New Mexico Statutes Annotated. (1992)
33. NEW YORK - Yes, if father files acknowledgment of paternity instrument with the New York Department of Social Services, Putative Father Registry. Section 4-1.2 of the New York Estates, Powers and Trusts Law (1992)
34. NORTH CAROLINA - Yes, if done by father's filing a petition so requesting in the Superior Court in North Carolina. Section 49-10 and 49-11 of General Statutes of North Carolina. (1989)
35. NORTH DAKOTA - Yes, if father receives the child into his home while the child is a minor and openly holds out the child as his own. Section 14-17-04(d) of the North Dakota Century Code. (1989)
36. OHIO - Yes, if (1) such acknowledgement is applied for in the probate court of the county where the father or child resides and (2) the mother consents and (3) the court accepts the application, then the child is legitimate for all purposes. Section 2105.18 of Ohio Revised Code. (1992)
37. OKLAHOMA - Yes. All children born in Oklahoma are legitimate after July 1, 1974. Title 10 Section 1.2 of Oklahoma Statutes. (1992)
38. OREGON - Yes. See section 109.060 of Oregon Revised Statutes. (1991)
39. PENNSYLVANIA - Yes, (a) if during the lifetime of the child, the father openly holds out the child to be his own and either (1) receives it into his home or (2) provides support for the child. (b) If there is clear and convincing evidence that the man was the father of the child, which may include a prior court determination of paternity. 20 Pa C.S.A. Sec. 2107 and 23 PaC.S.A. Sec. 5102. Pennsylvania Statutes Annotated. (1992)
40. RHODE ISLAND - Yes, by adoption. Sections 15-7-5 and 15-7-14 of General Laws of Rhode Island. (1992)
41. SOUTH CAROLINA - Yes, an unmarried father may adopt his own illegitimate child. Section 15-45-30 of Code Laws of South Carolina. (1990)
42. SOUTH DAKOTA - Yes, by adoption. Section 25-6-1 of South Dakota Codified Laws. (1992)
43. TENNESSEE - Yes, (a) An application to legitimate a child born out-of-wedlock is made by petition, in writing, signed by the person wishing to legitimate such child, and setting forth the reasons therefor and the state and date of the child's birth. (b) A father may establish paternity of a child born out-of-wedlock by executing a prescribed acknowledgement of paternity before a notary public. The father's name will be entered on the birth certificate and forwarded to the juvenile court for entry of an order of legitimation. Section 36-2-202 of Tennessee Code Annotated. (1992).

44. TEXAS - Yes, if the father consents in writing to be named as the child's father on the child's birth certificate, or before the child reaches the age of majority, the father receives the child into his home and openly holds the child out as his. Title 2, Section 12.01 and 12.02. (1992)
45. UTAH - Yes, if he publicly acknowledges the child as his own, and receives it into his home (with the consent of his wife, if he is married) and otherwise treats it as his own legitimate child. Section 78-30-12 of Utah Code Annotated. (1992)
46. VERMONT - No. Vermont Statutes Annotated. (1993)
47. VIRGINIA - No. Although a child can inherit property if certain circumstances occur, this does not appear to constitute legitimation. Section 64.1-5.2 of Code of Virginia. (1992)
48. WASHINGTON - Yes, if while the child is a minor, the father receives the child into his home openly holds out the child as his own. Section 26.26.040(d) of Revised Code of Washington. (1992)
49. WEST VIRGINIA - Yes. The father of a natural child may file an application to establish paternity in circuit court which establishes parent child relationship as though "born in lawful wedlock". Section 48A-6-6 of West Virginia Statutes. (1989)
50. WISCONSIN - Yes. Natural father can adopt his child born out-of-wedlock thereby establishing parent and child relationship with all the rights, duties and other legal consequences. (1993)
51. WYOMING - Yes, if while the child is a minor the father receives the child into his home and holds the child out as his own. Section 14-2-102(iv) of Wyoming Statutes. (1989)

TERRITORIES

1. GUAM - Yes. The father of an illegitimate child, by publicly acknowledging it as his own, receiving it as such with the consent of his wife, if he is married, into his family, and otherwise treating it as if it were a legitimate child, thereby adopts it as such; and such child is thereupon deemed for all purposes legitimate from the time of its birth. Chapter II, Section 230 of the Guam Civil Code. (1970)
2. PUERTO RICO - Yes. By adoption. An adoptee, for all legal purposes, be considered as a legitimate child of the adopter. Title 31, Sections 532 and 533 of the Puerto Rico Civil Code. (1988)
3. VIRGIN ISLANDS - Yes. The father of an illegitimate by publicly acknowledging it as his own, receiving it as such, with the consent of his wife, if he is married, into his family, and otherwise treating it as if it were a legitimate child, thereby adopts it as such; and such child is thereupon deemed for all purposes legitimate from the time of its birth. Title 16, Section 462 of Virgin Islands Code Annotated. (1993)



APPLICATION FOR A U.S. PASSPORT

OMB APPROVAL NO. 1405-0004
EXPIRATION DATE: 12-31-2010
ESTIMATED BURDEN: 85 MIN

Attention: see WARNING on page two of instructions

Please select the document (or documents) for which you are applying:

☐ U.S. Passport Book ☐ U.S. Passport Card

The U.S. passport card may only be used for international travel by land or sea between the United States, Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean and Bermuda. Please visit our website for detailed information.

1. Name Last

First & Middle

3. Sex

☐ M ☐ F

4. Place of Birth (City & State or City & Country as it is presently known)

2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

- -

5. Social Security Number

- -

6. Mailing Address: Street/RFD # or P.O. Box

Apartment or unit #

City

State

Zip Code (Zip + 4 if known)

In Care Of or Country, if applicable

7. Contact Phone Number

- -

☐ Home ☐ Cell
☐ Work

8. Email Address (Optional)

9. Have You Ever Used A Different Name (Maiden, Previous Marriage, Legal Name Change)? If yes, please complete. (Attach additional pages if needed)

1.

2.

10. Parents' Information

Father's Name - First & Middle

Last

Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Father's Place of Birth

U.S. Citizen?

☐ Yes
☐ No

Mother's Name - First & Middle

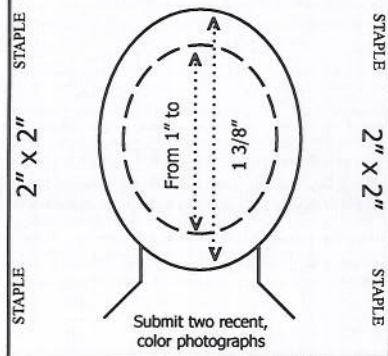
Last (Maiden)

Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Mother's Place of Birth

U.S. Citizen?

☐ Yes
☐ No



Submit two recent, color photographs

CONTINUE TO PAGE 2

DO NOT SIGN APPLICATION UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO BY PERSON ADMINISTERING OATH.

I declare under penalty of perjury all of the following: 1)I am a citizen or non-citizen national of the United States and have not, since acquiring U.S. citizenship or nationality, performed any of the acts listed under "Acts or Conditions" on the reverse side of this application (unless explanatory statement is attached); 2)the statements made on the application are true and correct; 3)I have not knowingly and willfully made false statements or included false documents in support of this application; 4)the photograph submitted with this application is a genuine, current, photograph of me; and 5)I have read and understood the warning on page two of the instructions to the application form.

x Applicant's Signature - age 16 and older

x Father's/Legal Guardian's Signature (if identifying minor)

x Mother's/Legal Guardian's Signature (if identifying minor)

Identifying Documents - Applicant or Father (if identifying minor)

☐ Driver's License ☐ Passport ☐ Military ☐ Other

Issue Date Expiration Date Place of Issue

Name ID No

Identifying Documents - Mother (if identifying minor)

☐ Driver's License ☐ Passport ☐ Military ☐ Other

Issue Date Expiration Date Place of Issue

Name ID No

☐ Acceptance Agent ☐ (Vice) Consul USA ☐ Passport Services Staff Agent

Facility Name/Location

Subscribed and sworn to (affirmed) before me:

(Seal)

Signature of person authorized to accept applications

Date

PPT Fee EF Postage Other

Facility/Agent ID Number



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FEDERAL TAX LAW

Section 6039E of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 6039E) requires you to provide your Social Security Number (SSN), if you have one, when you apply for a U.S. passport or renewal of a U.S. passport. If you have not been issued a SSN, enter zeros in box #5 of this form. If you are residing abroad, you must also provide the name of the foreign country in which you are residing. The Department of State must provide your SSN and foreign residence information to the Department of Treasury. If you fail to provide the information, you are subject to a \$500 penalty enforced by the IRS. All questions on this matter should be directed to the nearest IRS office.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS MAKING PAYMENT BY CHECK

If you send us a check, it will be converted into an electronic funds transfer (EFT). This means we will copy your check and use the account information on it to electronically debit your account for the amount of the check. The debit from your account will usually occur within 24 hours, and will be shown on your regular account statement.

You will not receive your original check back. We will destroy your original check, but we will keep the copy of it. If the EFT cannot be processed for technical reasons, you authorize us to process the copy in place of your original check. If the EFT cannot be completed because of insufficient funds, we may try to make the transfer up to two times and we will charge you a one-time fee of \$25, which we will also collect by EFT.

REMITTANCE OF FEES

31 U.S.C. 7701 requires persons "doing business" with a federal agency to provide their Social Security Numbers to that agency. Because the Department of State collects fees for the provision of passport services to you, you are considered a person "doing business" with the Department. Passport service fees are established by law and regulation (see 22 U.S.C. 214, 22 CFR 22.1, and 22 CFR 51.50–56) and are collected at the time you apply for the passport service. If the Department fails to receive full payment of the applicable fees, because, for example, your check is returned for any reason or you dispute a passport fee charge to your credit card, the Department of State will take action to collect the delinquent fees from you under 22 CFR Part 34 and the Federal Claims Collection Standards (see 31 CFR Parts 900–904). In accordance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act (Pub.L. 104–134), if the fees remain unpaid after 180 days and no repayment arrangements have been made, the Department will refer the debt to the Department of Treasury for collection. Debt collection procedures used by Treasury may include referral of the debt to private collection agencies, reporting of the debt to credit bureaus, garnishment of private wages and administrative offset of the debt by reducing or withholding eligible Federal payments (e.g. tax refunds, social security payments, federal retirement, etc.) by the amount of your debt, including any interest penalties or other costs incurred.

In addition, non-payment of passport fees may result in the invalidation of your passport. An invalidated passport cannot be used for travel.

OTHER USES OF SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS

In addition to reporting your Social Security Number to Treasury and using it in connection with debt collection, the Department checks Social Security Numbers against lists of persons ineligible or potentially ineligible to receive a U.S. passport.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION STATEMENT

You are not required to provide the information requested on this form unless the form displays a currently valid OMB number. We try to create forms and instructions that can be easily understood. Often this is difficult to do because our citizenship laws are very complex. The estimated burden time for this information collection is 85 minutes, which includes the time required to search existing data sources, gather the necessary data, complete and review this form, and provide and submit the form and any additional information required. If you have comments concerning the accuracy of this time estimate or suggestions for making this form simpler, we would be happy to hear from you. You can write to us at: U.S. Department of State (A/ISS/DIR) Washington, DC 20520.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO APPLICANTS WHO HAVE LOST OR HAD A PREVIOUS PASSPORT BOOK AND/OR PASSPORT CARD STOLEN

A United States citizen may not normally bear more than one valid or potentially valid U.S. passport book or more than one valid or potentially valid U.S. passport card at a time. Therefore, when a valid or potentially valid U.S. passport book or U.S. passport card cannot be presented with a new application, it is necessary to submit a Form DS-64, Statement Regarding a Lost or Stolen Passport. Your statement must detail why the previous U.S. passport book and/or U.S. passport card cannot be presented.

The information you provide regarding your lost or stolen U.S. passport book or U.S. passport card will be placed into our Consular Lost/Stolen Passport System. This system is designed to prevent the misuse of your lost or stolen U.S. passport book or U.S. passport card. Anyone using a passport book or passport card reported as lost or stolen may be detained upon entry into the United States. Should you locate the U.S. passport book or U.S. passport card reported lost or stolen at a later time, report it as found and submit it for cancellation. It has been invalidated. You may not use that passport book or passport card for travel.

PROTECT YOURSELF AGAINST IDENTITY THEFT REPORT YOUR LOST OR STOLEN PASSPORT BOOK OR PASSPORT CARD!

For more information or to report your lost or stolen passport book or passport card by phone, call NPIC or visit our website at travel.state.gov.

Name of Applicant <i>(Last, First & Middle)</i>				Date of Birth <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>	
11. Height	12. Hair Color	13. Eye Color	14. Occupation	15. Employer	
16. Additional Contact Phone Numbers					
		<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Cell			<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Cell
		<input type="checkbox"/> Work <input type="checkbox"/> _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Work <input type="checkbox"/> _____
17. Permanent Address: Street/RFD # (No P.O. Box)					
City					State
					Zip Code
18. Emergency Contact - <i>Provide the information of a person not traveling with you to be contacted in the event of an emergency.</i>					
Name		Address: Street/RFD # or P.O. Box		Apartment or unit #	
City		State	Zip Code	Phone Number	Relationship
19. Travel Plans					
Date of Trip <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>		Length of Trip		Countries to be visited	
20. Have you ever been married? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, complete the remaining items in #20.</i>					
Current spouse's or most recent former spouse's name		Place of birth		Date of marriage <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>	Date <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>
				Widowed? <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Divorced? <input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Have you ever been issued a U.S. Passport Book? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, complete the remaining items in #21.</i>					
Your name as listed on your most recent passport book				Most recent passport book number	
Status of your most recent passport book				Approximate date your most recent passport book was issued or date you applied <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> In My Possession <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____					
22. Have you ever been issued a U.S. Passport Card? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, complete the remaining items in #22.</i>					
Your name as listed on your most recent passport card				Most recent passport card number	
Status of your most recent passport card				Approximate date your most recent passport card was issued or date you applied <i>(mm/dd/yyyy)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> In My Possession <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____					

STOP! PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY

☐ Sole Parent ☐ Both

Name as it appears on citizenship evidence _____

☐ Birth Certificate SR CR City Filed/Issued:

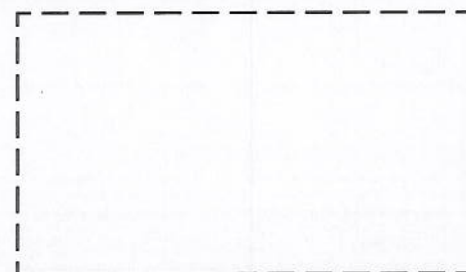
☐ Report of Birth 240 545 1350 Filed/City:

☐ Naturalization / Citizenship Certificate A# Date Acquired:

☐ Passport Issue Date:

☐ Other:

☐ Attached:



DS 11 10 2007 2

ACTS OR CONDITIONS

(If any of the below-mentioned acts or conditions have been performed by or apply to the applicant, the portion which applies should be lined out, and a supplementary explanatory statement under oath (or affirmation) by the applicant should be attached and made a part of this application.) I have not, since acquiring United States citizenship/nationality, been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state; taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state; entered or served in the armed forces of a foreign state; accepted or performed the duties of any office, post, or employment under the government of a foreign state or political subdivision thereof; made a formal renunciation of nationality either in the United States, or before a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States in a foreign state; or been convicted by a court or court martial of competent jurisdiction of committing any act of treason against, or attempting by force to overthrow, or bearing arms against, the United States, or conspiring to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States.

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

AUTHORITIES: Collection of the information solicited on this form is authorized by Titles 8, 22, and 26 of the United States Code, whether or not codified, including specifically 22 U.S.C. 211a et seq.; 26 U.S.C. 6039E, Section 236 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001; Executive Order 11295 (August 5, 1966); and 22 CFR parts 50 and 51.

PURPOSE: The primary purpose for soliciting the information is to establish citizenship, identity, and entitlement to issuance of a U.S. passport.

ROUTINE USES: The information solicited on this form may be made available as a routine use to other government agencies to assist the U.S. Department of State in adjudicating passport applications and requests for related services, and for law enforcement and administrative purposes. The information may be made available to foreign government agencies to fulfill passport control and immigration duties. The information may also be provided to foreign government agencies, international organizations and, in limited cases, private persons and organizations to investigate, prosecute, or otherwise address potential violations of law or to further the Secretary's responsibility for the protection of U.S. citizens and non-citizen nationals abroad. The information may be made available to private U.S. citizen 'wardens' designated by the U.S. embassies and consulates. For a more detailed listing of the routine uses to which this information may be put, see the Prefatory Statement of Routine Uses and the listing of routine users set forth in the system descriptions for Overseas Citizen Services Records (State-05) and Passport Records (State-26) published in the Federal Register.


CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE TO PROVIDE INFORMATION: With the exception of your Social Security Number (see Federal Tax Law statement on Instruction Page 3), you are not legally required to provide the information requested on this form. However, failure to do so may result in Passport Services' refusal to accept your application or result in the denial of a U.S. passport.

ELECTRONIC PASSPORT STATEMENT

The State Department has begun issuing a new type of passport book containing an embedded electronic chip and called an "Electronic Passport". The new passport book continues to be proof of the bearer's United States citizenship/nationality and identity, and looks and functions in the same way as a passport without a chip. The addition of an electronic chip in the back cover enables the new passport book to carry a duplicate electronic copy of all information from the data page. The new passport book is usable at all ports-of-entry, including those that do not yet have electronic chip readers.

Use of the electronic format provides the traveler the additional security protections inherent in chip technology. Moreover, when used at ports-of-entry equipped with electronic chip readers, the new passport book provides for faster clearance through some of the port-of-entry processes.

The new passport book does not require special handling or treatment, but like previous versions should be protected from extreme bending and from immersion in water. The electronic chip must be read using specially formatted readers, which protects the data on the chip from unauthorized reading.

The cover of the new passport book is printed with a special symbol representing the embedded chip. The symbol  will appear in port-of-entry areas where the electronic passport book can be read.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR OFFICIAL, DIPLOMATIC, OR NO-FEE PASSPORTS

You may use this application if you meet all of the provisions listed on Instruction Page 2, however you must CONSULT YOUR SPONSORING AGENCY FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON PROPER ROUTING PROCEDURES BEFORE FORWARDING THIS APPLICATION. Your completed passport will be released to your sponsoring agency for forwarding to you.



U. S. Department of State
BUREAU OF CONSULAR AFFAIRS

OMB NO. 1405-0178
EXPIRES: 11/30/2010
Estimated Burden - 15 minutes

QUESTIONNAIRE
INFORMATION FOR DETERMINING POSSIBLE LOSS OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP

The following information is needed to determine your present citizenship status and possible loss of citizenship. Your U.S. citizenship can not be lost without an intent on your part to voluntarily relinquish your citizenship. You are advised to consult an attorney before completing this form. If you have any questions about the form, you should discuss them with a member of our consular staff before completing the form. You are requested to complete this form carefully. Use extra paper as needed and attach any supporting documents to this form.

PART I

1. Name (Last, First, MI)		2. Date of Birth	3. Place of Birth
4. (a) Last U.S. Passport Number	(b) Issued at (Place)		(c) Issued on (Date) (mm-dd-yyyy)
5. If not born in the United States, did you acquire citizenship by birth outside the United States to U. S. citizen parent(s): <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No; or Naturalization, naturalization petitions prior to 11/29/1990 were submitted to and adjudicated by a court. After that date they were submitted to and adjudicated by INS/USCIS. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (a) Name of Naturalizing Court/Office _____ (b) Date of Naturalization (mm-dd-yyyy) _____			
Dates and Countries of Residence Outside the United States Since Birth			
Date (From) (mm-dd-yyyy)	Date (To) (mm-dd-yyyy)	Country	
6. Have you:			
(a) been naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state? If yes, please provide a date (mm-dd-yyyy) and country _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(b) taken an oath or made an affirmation or other formal declaration of allegiance to a foreign state: If yes, please provide a date (mm-dd-yyyy) and country _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(c) served in the armed forces of a foreign state?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
(1) If so, what country? _____			
(2) Dates of Service (mm-dd-yyyy) _____			
(3) What was your highest rank? _____			
(d) accepted, served in, or performed the duties of any office, post or employment with the government of a foreign state?			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If yes, please provide dates of service and country with each post _____			
(e) renounced U.S. nationality at a U.S. Consulate or Embassy? If yes, provide a date and place _____			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

7. If your answer to each of the questions asked in item 6 above is "No," please sign below before a Consular Officer at the U.S. Embassy or Consulate or a notary public. If you answered "Yes", to one or more of the questions asked in Item 6 above, please continue with PART II or III.

Subscribed and Sworn

[SEAL]

Signature

Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

Signature of Notary Public

Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

8. You should be aware that under United States law, a citizen, may lose U.S. citizenship if he/she voluntarily performs any of the acts specified in Part I, Item 6 with the intent of relinquishing United States citizenship. If you voluntarily performed an act listed in Part I, Item 6 with the intent to relinquish United States citizenship, you may sign Part II of this statement before a Consular Officer at the U.S. Embassy or Consulate or a notary public. The U.S. Consulate or Embassy will prepare the forms necessary to document your loss of U.S. citizenship. If you believe loss of citizenship has not occurred, either because the act you performed was not voluntary or because you did not intend to relinquish U.S. citizenship, you should skip Part II, and complete Part III of this form.

PART II

STATEMENT OF VOLUNTARY RELINQUISHMENT OF U.S. CITIZENSHIP

Subscribed and Sworn

I, _____, performed the act of expatriation indicated in Part I, Item 6,
_____ (a, b, c, d, or e) voluntarily and with the intent to relinquish my U.S. citizenship.

[SEAL]

Signature

Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

Signature of Consular Officer

Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

PART III

1. Please check "Yes" or "No":

(a) Are you a national or citizen of any other country other than the United States?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(b) If yes, of what country? _____

(c) If yes, did you acquire that citizenship in the foreign country by:

(i) Birth?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(ii) Marriage?

☐ Yes ☐ No

(iii) Naturalization or registration; if yes, please provide a date (mm-dd-yyyy) _____

☐ Yes ☐ No

(d) If other, explain.

2. When did you first become aware that you might be a United States citizen (Give Approximate Date)?

3. How did you find out that you are a citizen of the United States? (For example, did you always know you were a U.S. citizen? If not, when did you learn about your citizenship? Did someone tell you that you are a U.S. citizen?)

4. Describe as specifically as you can the act or acts you performed as indicated in Part I, Item 6.

(a) If you checked YES to question 6A, by what means, or in what kind of proceeding, were you naturalized as a citizen of a foreign state?

(b) If you checked YES to question 6 A or B, what was the nature of the oath you took? What were the words used? If you have a copy of the oath please attach it.

(c) If you checked YES to question 6C, in what foreign armed services did you serve? What years? What ranks did you hold? What was the highest rank? What responsibilities did you have and what functions and activities were you engaged in? Did you take an oath? If so, describe the oath.

(d) If you checked YES to question 6D, for what foreign government did you work? For more than one? What was your job title or titles? What were your duties and responsibilities for each of the foreign government jobs you held? Did you take an oath, affirmation or declaration or allegiance in connection with the job? If so describe the oath, affirmation or declaration.

5. Describe in detail the circumstances under which you performed the act or acts indicated in Part 1, Item 6.

Did you perform the act or acts voluntarily? ☐ YES ☐ NO

(a) If not, in what sense was your performance of the act or acts involuntary?

(b) What was your intent toward your U.S. citizenship in performing the act or acts?

Did you perform the acts with the intent to relinquish U.S. citizenship? ☐ YES ☐ NO

6. Did you know that by performing the act described in Part I, Item 6 you might lose U.S. citizenship? Please explain your answer.

7. What ties did you have to the country where you performed the act indicated in Part I, Item 6? For example, at the time you performed the act, did you maintain a residence, did you own property, did you have family or social ties, did you vote, etc.?

8. What ties do you retain with the United States? For example, do you maintain a residence, have property, family or social ties, vote, file U.S. income or other tax returns? Do you maintain a profession, occupation or license in the United States? Have you registered your children as citizens of the United States?

9. (a) What passport do you use to travel to and from the United States?

(b) What passport do you use to travel to and from other countries?

Your answers on this form will become part of the official record in your case. Before signing this form, you are advised to consult with an attorney, and to read over your answers to make certain that they are as complete and accurate as possible. If you would like to provide additional information you believe relevant to a determination of your citizenship status, and in particular to your intention or lack of intention to relinquish U.S. citizenship, you may attach separate sheets with that information.

To complete the form, please sign below before a Consular Officer at the U.S. Embassy or Consulate or a notary public.

Subscribed and Sworn

[SEAL]

Signature

Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

Signature of Consular Officer

Date (mm-dd-yyyy)

PRIVACY ACT STATEMENT

The information on this form is requested under the authority of 8 U.S.C. 1104, 1481, 1483, 1488, and 1501, and 22 U.S.C. 212. Although furnishing the information is voluntary, applicants may not be eligible for a U.S. passport or for relinquishment or renunciation of U.S. nationality if they do not provide the required information. The principal purpose of gathering this information is to determine if the individual performed a potentially expatriating act as defined in 8 U.S.C. 1481 voluntarily and with the intention of relinquishing U.S. nationality.

ROUTINE USES The information solicited on this form may be made available to foreign government agencies to fulfill passport control and immigration duties, to investigate or prosecute violations of law, or when a request for information is made pursuant to customary international practice. In the event a finding of loss of nationality is made, the information solicited on this form may be made available to the following federal agencies: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Service (8 U.S.C. 1501); Internal Revenue Service (26 U.S.C. 6039G(e)(2)); Federal Bureau of Investigation (P.L. 103-159, 18 U.S.C. 922(d)(7), 18 U.S.C. 922(g)(7)). The information provided also may be released to federal, state or local agencies for law enforcement, counter-terrorism and homeland security purposes; to Congress and courts within their sphere of jurisdiction; and to other federal agencies for certain personnel and records management matters.

PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT (PRA) STATEMENT

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 15 minutes per response, including time required for searching existing data sources, gather the necessary documentation, providing the information and/or documents required, and reviewing the final collection. You do not have to supply this information unless this collection displays a currently valid OMB control number. If you have comments on the accuracy of this burden estimate and/or recommendations for reducing it, please send them to: U.S. Department of State, A/ISS/DIR, 1800 G St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATION STATEMENT TO BE COMPLETED AS REQUIRED BY CONSUL

☐ First Time Applicant

☐ Referred to Department for Decision

☐ Marriage Prior to March 3, 1931

☐ Resided Outside United States Over 10
Years Since Last Application

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

I, _____ a United States citizen, do solemnly swear (affirm) to the following statements.

I CEASED TO RESIDE IN THE UNITED STATES ON OR ABOUT _____

I DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES ON (Date) _____

I DEPARTED BY _____

NAME OF SHIP OR AIRLINE COMPANY _____

PLACE OF DEPARTURE _____

☐ Ship ☐ Airline

I HAVE SINCE RESIDED IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES _____

I AM NOW RESIDING IN (Name of country) _____

☐ Permanently ☐ Temporarily

MY REASONS FOR SUCH FOREIGN RESIDENCE ARE _____

DATA ON BROTHERS AND SISTERS, LIVING AND DECEASED

NAME

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH

PRESENT ADDRESS

IF ANY BROTHERS AND/OR SISTERS HAVE APPLIED FOR A PASSPORT OR REGISTRATION, FURNISH FOLLOWING INFORMATION

NAME

DATE OF APPLICATION

PLACE OF APPLICATION

OTHER REFERENCES IN THE UNITED STATES

NAME

ADDRESS

SCHOOLS ATTENDED IN THE UNITED STATES

NAME

ADDRESS

PERIOD OF ATTENDANCE

BAPTISMAL DATA

CHURCH

ADDRESS

DATE

MARRIAGE PRIOR TO MARCH 3, 1931

The following section is to be completed by a woman applicant (or a wife to be included in a passport or registration) who, (1) was previously married before March 3, 1931, and (2) has not been issued or included in a United States passport or registration as a United States citizen abroad since March 3, 1931.

PREVIOUS MARRIAGE TERMINATED BY

DATE TERMINATED

☐ Death ☐ Divorce

NAME OF FORMER HUSBAND (First, middle, last)

PLACE OF HIS BIRTH (City, state)

IF FORMER HUSBAND WAS BORN OUTSIDE OF THE UNITED STATES, COMPLETE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:

☐ HE WAS NATURALIZED AS A U.S. CITIZEN ON

PLACE (City, state)

NATURALIZATION CERTIFICATE NO.

☐ HE OTHERWISE ACQUIRED U.S. CITIZENSHIP AS FOLLOWS _____

☐ FORMER HUSBAND WAS NOT A U.S. CITIZEN

I have (read) (had read to me in the _____ language) the contents of this application and I swear that I understand the statements contained herein.

(Signature of Applicant)

DISPOSITION

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED

OPINION OF CONSULAR OFFICER

NOTE: The consular officer should cite in his opinion the facts and conclusions required to decide the case. Additional background information may be given here. Use extra pages if necessary.

AFFIDAVIT OF PARENTAGE AND PHYSICAL PRESENCE

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm):

That I am an American citizen by: (choose one)

- (1) Birth in _____ on _____
(City/Town/State) (date)
- (2) Naturalization on _____ before the _____
(date) (name of court)
- (3) Birth abroad on _____ to American parent(s);
(date)

That I am the bearer of U.S. passport/Military ID Card No _____
issued on _____ at _____;

That I have been physically present in the United States as follows:

<u>PLACE</u> (City, State)	<u>DATE</u> (Month/Day/Year)	<u>DATE</u> (Month/Day/Year)
_____	FROM _____	TO _____
_____	FROM _____	TO _____
_____	FROM _____	TO _____
_____	FROM _____	TO _____

(Continue on separate sheet if necessary.)

That I have been physically present abroad as follows:

<u>PLACE</u> (City, State)	<u>DATE</u> (Month/Day/Year)	<u>DATE</u> (Month/Day/Year)	<u>PURPOSE*</u>
_____	FROM _____	TO _____	_____
_____	FROM _____	TO _____	_____
_____	FROM _____	TO _____	_____
_____	FROM _____	TO _____	_____

*Indicate purpose of trip: vacation, residence, business, studies, U.S. military service, U.S. military dependent, etc. If working abroad, give name of employer. (Continue on separate sheet, if necessary.)

That my Social Security Number is _____;

My military service number is _____ (if applicable);

That I have served in the United States Armed Forces from: _____
(date)

to _____;
(date)

That I was married on _____ at _____
(date) (place)

to _____;
(name of spouse)

That to the best of my knowledge, I am the natural father/mother of the following children:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u> (Month/Day/Year)	<u>PLACE OF BIRTH</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(Continue on separate sheet, if necessary.)

That I am submitting this statement to assist my child(ren) _____
(name/s)

who is/are currently applying for United States passport services;

That the other parent of this/these child(ren) is: _____
(name)

whom I first met on _____ **at** _____;
(date) (city, state, country)

That if any child named above was born out of wedlock and I am the father through whom such child is claiming United States citizenship, I agree to provide financial support for such child until such child reaches the age of eighteen years.

NOTE: The preceding phrase may be deleted; however, if it is deleted by a United States citizen who fathered a child born out of wedlock to a foreign woman, the child will not be eligible for United States citizenship under Section 309(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended on November 14, 1986.

WARNING: False statements made knowingly and willfully in passport applications or affidavits or other supporting documents are punishable by fine and/or imprisonment under the provisions of 18 UCS 1001 and/or 18 USC 1542.

I solemnly swear (or affirm) that the statements made on all pages of this affidavit are true and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief and that this affidavit is for the purpose of establishing my relationship to the aforementioned child/children and his/her/their claim to United States citizenship.

(Signature of Affiant)

(Present Address)

(Telephone Number)

Subscribed and Sworn (affirmed) before me
this _____ **day of** _____ **20** _____
at _____

(Signature Title and Official Seal of Person Administering Oath)